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abandon the notion of a sudden conquest of markets. We shall then need to make use of all possible means of meeting competition and overcoming the unnecessary handicaps with which we have burdened our own commerce. *American Foreign Trade* should be a very useful volume in this process of reconstruction and development.

In future editions it may be possible for the authors to improve the choice of words in a few places where erroneous terms have been employed. They should also, if they can when the time for revision comes, eliminate those portions of the work which seem to have been written by trade promoters and boomers and substitute a treatment in a somewhat calmer vein. With these changes and with the volume kept regularly up to date in successive editions it should be a very serviceable aid to the business man who is seeking foreign markets and who wants to know what the law of the United States permits both as to the organization and the financing of foreign-trade enterprises.

H. PARKER WILLIS

NEW YORK CITY

The State and Government. By JAMES QUAYLE DEALEY. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1921. Pp. xiv+409. \$3.00.

In spite of the recommendation of the American Political Science Association that the introductory course in political science be a study of American government, many colleges and universities prefer an elementary course of a more general nature. For such a course Professor Dealey offers a text that departs from the typical "elements" in several particulars. In the first part he gives the economic and sociological setting for political development, describes the origin and fundamental nature of the state and traces its growth under varying cultural influences. He expounds the accepted theory of sovereignty and analyzes at some length the powers usually exercised in the name of sovereignty. Part II, about two-thirds of the book, is devoted to the formal organization of the state and government. For the most part, the exposition is along orthodox lines, but in several places there is a marked departure from the beaten path. For instance, the writer unhesitatingly abandons the traditional tripartite division of powers, and classifies governmental functions as deliberative, legislative, executive, administrative, and judicial; he emphasizes, too, the differentiation of functions within the various departments. Throughout Part II he gives much less space to details than is usual, dealing mostly in general principles and constantly bringing in the sociological background and influences. A chapter out

of the ordinary is that on the development of law-making, in which the various processes by which changes in legal systems have been brought about, are described, and the advantages of modern formal legislation are stressed. Another new chapter is that on the policies and achievements of governments; the great political contributions of different nations are summarized, and the economic forces that determine governmental policies are considered. Finally, we have a chapter devoted to democracy, its ideal form, its various historical forms, the economic control of its growth, its cultural prerequisites and present tendencies. In these last two chapters the writer refers frequently and at length to various democratic experiments in New Zealand, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, and our own western States, and intimates that they may point the way to a better democracy.

The book differs from other elementary texts in political science in its emphasis on economic and sociological factors. Its writer is chiefly interested in the evolution of the state from the embryonic form found in primitive societies, and gives much more space to the historical development of governmental institutions than is commonly done. Recent research in anthropology and archaeology has made possible a more extensive exposition from this standpoint than the classical theorists could have given. While it is open to question how many of the details of primitive organization supplied in such abundance by writers like Professor Dealey are conjectural in their nature, there can be no doubt that political science will derive profit from the new method of approach.

The style of the book is interesting, the material well arranged, and the discussions clear, though often too abbreviated for even an introductory text; on the other hand, there is a strong tendency to repetition and occasionally a rather loose use of technical terms. A very helpful bibliography of twenty pages is marred by careless proofreading, quite in contrast to the body of the book. There is an excellent index.

ALBERT R. ELLINGWOOD

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE

The English Reform Bill of 1867. By JOSEPH H. PARK, PH.D.
Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and
Public Law, Vol. XCIII, No. 1.

This thesis for the most part is a study of the political events connected with the reform act of 1867: the agitations for political reform,